



Natural Heritage &
Endangered Species
Program

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Division of Fisheries & Wildlife
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MASSACHUSETTS ENDANGERED PLANTS

SILVERLING

(*Paronychia argyrochoma* (Michx.) Nutt.)

Description

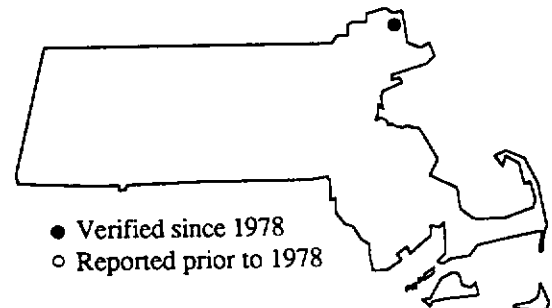
Silverling is a low-growing perennial in the Carnation family (Caryophyllaceae) that forms broad tufts. The plant rises from a slender tap-root, and the 5-30 cm (2 - 12 in.) long, silky-hairy stems branch repeatedly at its base, giving the plant its tufted appearance. Although silverling generally grows singly or in small groups, it may occasionally grow in colonies. Its narrow, opposite leaves reach from 1 to 3 cm (0.4 - 1.2 in.) in length and may either be hairless or covered in silky hairs. In addition, the leaves have a pair of narrow stipules (vegetative appendages located where the leaves join the stem). Silverling's small flowers occur in dense, terminal, silvery clusters. Each blossom has five hairy sepals (members of the lowermost floral whorl) and petals that are greatly reduced and inconspicuous. The flowers are obscured by the thin, silvery



Crow, G. New England's Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1982.



Documented Range of
Silverling



Massachusetts Distribution by Town

bracts (modified leaves associated with flowers). Silverling blooms from July through August. Its fruit is a capsule (a fruit, containing many seeds, derived from a compound pistil).

Range

The documented range of silverling includes Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and extends south to Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia.

Similar Species

Two other species of the genus *Paronychia* grow in Massachusetts--forked chickweed (*P. canadensis*) and hairy forked chickweed (*P. fastigiata*). However, both grow in habitats different from those of silverling; furthermore, their stems are not branched at the base.

Habitat in Massachusetts

In general, silverling grows in open areas in the crevices of granitic rock slopes and ledges and on gravelly soils that are poor in organic matter, usually at mid to upper elevations in mountains. The sole Massachusetts site--a granite, riverine island--is unique. Here, silverling grows in the crevices and crags of granite ledges situated above the high tide mark. It appears likely that this colony was established by seeds that floated down the Merrimack River. Among the tree species associated with silverling here are eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), gray birch (*Betula populifolia*) and various oaks (*Quercus* spp.). Other plant associates include black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), crinkled hairgrass (*Deschampsia flexuosa*), pineweed (*Hypericum gentianoides*), sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and various mosses (*Polytrichum* spp.) and lichens.

Population Status

Silverling is presently listed as "Endangered" in Massachusetts, where there is only one current station. There is a severe lack of suitable habitat for silverling in the Commonwealth. Silverling is also considered rare in Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Threats to the species include heavy foot traffic and, at least in New England, its small population sizes and very restricted and local ranges.